

MEDOVAR, B. I.

7

✓ The effect of the solubility of elements on the formation of heat cracks in welds. B. I. Medovar. *Artemat. Sparka* 8, No. 2, 79-90(1955); ~~cf. S. A. 49, 1950~~ If it is established that the character of the soly. of elements governs their influence on hot-shortness of welds. The correctness of the hypothesis presented was confirmed by tests of welds of low-C and austenitic steels as well as Cu. J. R. B.

MG

[Handwritten signature]

MEDOVAR, B.I.

USSR/Engineering -Welding

Card 1/1 Pub. 11- 6/11

Authors : Medovar, B. I., and Potap'yevskiy, A. G.

Title : Automatic welding with a split electrode

Periodical : Avtom. svar. 3, 60-69, May-Jun3 1955

Abstract : The effect of welding conditions, distance between rods and their location during welding with a split electrode, on the form, dimension and composition of a weld seam, are discussed. It was found that splitting of an electrode results, to some extent, in an increased reaction of liquid metal and slag and lowers the porosity of weld seams. Certain methods regarding the effective application of a split electrode in welding are pointed, and additional problems concerning the investigation of characteristics of multi-electrode welding under flux, are considered. Nine references: 6 USSR, and 3 USA (1946-1955). Illustrations; drawings; graphs; tables.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr. SSR, YE. O. Paton's Institute of Electric Welding

Submitted : December 18, 1954

MEDOVAR, B.I.

18 18 12
4520
Corrosion Failure of Welded Joints of 18-8 Stainless Steel
Along the Line of the Weld. B. I. Medovarov and G. A. Lomov.

ME DOVAR, B.I.

18

7
AE2C

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033220005-5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033220005-5"

MEDOVAR, B. I.

6
✓ Corrosive destruction of welded-in-place unions of stainless steels of the type 18-8 at the line of welding. B. I. Medovar and L. A. Ivanov. U. S. Patent, Inst. Electrotechn. Sci., Moscow, No. 5, 8-103 (1955).
The knife-like corrosion on welded stainless steel is attributed to the soly. of carbides of Cr or Ni in austenite as a result of heating the base metal above 1200° and the sub-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033220005-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

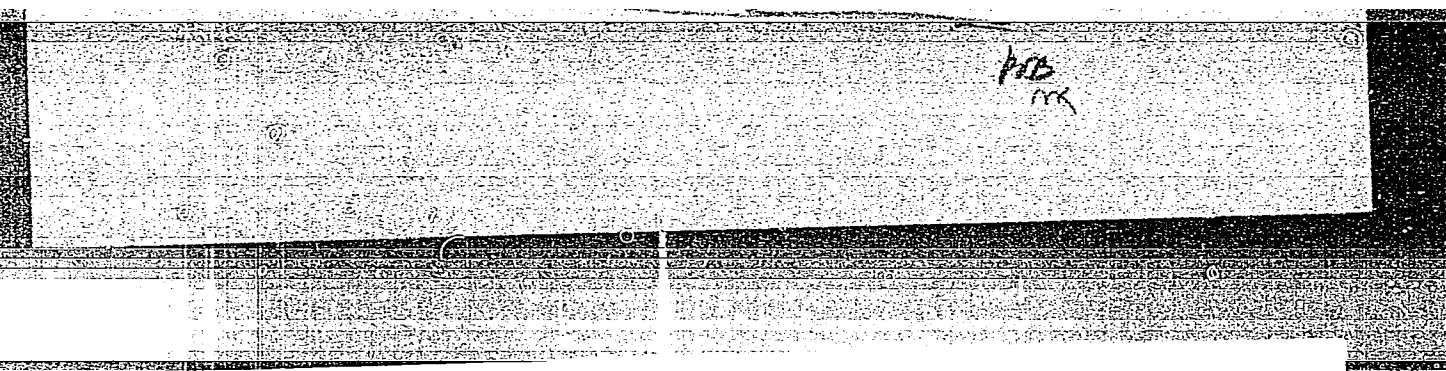
CIA-RDP86-00513R001033220005-5"

MEDOVAR 8.1

Methods of Evaluating the General Corrosion Stability of
Stainless Steel Welded Joints in Boiling Water. Cod. 11.1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033220005-5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033220005-5"

SLOMYANSKAYA, F.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DYATLOVA, V.N.; AFANAS'YEV, P.S.; YEGOROV, A.P.; VITKOVSKIY, M.N.; MISHIN, I.A.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; LANGER, N.A.; PAL'CHUK, N.Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRID, Ya.L.; LEVIN, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Methods of testing stainless steels for susceptibility to intergranular corrosion. Zav.lab.21 no.11:1314-1340 '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (for Sloyanskaya, Dyatlova).2.Nachal'nik Tsentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii (for Afanas'yev).3.Nachal'nik laboratorii eksperimental'nogo zavoda khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.4.Sumskoy mashinostreitel'nyy zavod imeni M.V.Frunze (for Vitkevskiy, Mishin).5.Institut elektresvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona, Akademii nauk SSSR (for Medovar, Langer).6.Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.E.Baumana (for Pal'chuk).7.Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tsentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda "Serp i Molot" (for Frid).

(Steel, Stainless--Corrosion)

SOV/137-57-6-10212

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 117 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Medovar, B.I.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Hot Cracking During Welding of Cr-Ni-Nb Steel (O mekhanizme obrazovaniya goryachikh treshchin pri svarke austenitnoy khromonikeleniobiyevoy stali)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Probl. dugovoy i kontakt. elektrosvarki. Kiyev-Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 150-161

ABSTRACT: During welding of austenitic steel of the 18-8-Nb type the tendency of welds (W) toward hot cracking (HC) increases to a maximum as the Nb content of the W is increased from 0.15-0.20 to 0.6-0.8%; any further increase in the Nb content tends to inhibit the formation of hot cracks, until, at a Nb content of 1.3-1.5%, they disappear completely. Harmful effects of Nb are intensified by increasing the acidity of fluxes (SiO₂) and by raising the Ni (>9-10%), C (>0.08-0.10%), O₂, and N₂ content of the W. However, ferrite-forming elements Cr, Si, V, etc., tend to neutralize the effects of Nb. W possessing a single-phase structure are more susceptible to HC than W containing a ferrite phase. A local spectral analysis

Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-6-10212

On the Mechanism of Hot Cracking During Welding of Cr-Ni-Nb Steel

revealed that fracture surfaces of hot cracks are always enriched with Nb (0.76-1.06% instead of an average content of 0.35%). It is generally recognized that HC of W is attributable to the combined action of metallurgical and mechanical factors. Hot cracks appear in the W during the solid-liquid stage of the crystallization process, providing the tensile stresses increase rapidly in magnitude. The presence of liquid eutectic interlayers is an indispensable condition for the formation of hot cracks. The propagation of hot cracks depends on the strength of solidified inter-dendritic interlock ties. Liquid eutectic interlayers are not always harmful. If present in quantities sufficient to refine the primary structure and "heal" all voids between crystals, they prevent the formation of hot cracks. Based upon these considerations together with experimental data, an attempt is made to analyze the process of HC of austenitic W containing Nb.

V.S.

Card 2/2

AID P - 5417

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 11 - 7/13

Author : Medovar, B. I.

Title : Sigma-phase phenomenon in a pure austenite welded seam of 25-20 steel.

Periodical : Avtom. svar., 5, 43-59, My 1956

Abstract : The author describes the so-called Sigma-phase formation and briefly reviews the literature of the subject. He tells about the influence of isothermic heating on "sigma-tization" and the influence of surface hardening and isothermic heating on the formation of "sigmatization". He discusses the means for elimination of the harmful influence of "sigma-tization" on plasticity of welded seams in 25-20 steel, and makes several practical suggestions. Twenty-eight photo-plates, 2 drawings and 5 tables; 2 GOST standards; 21 foreign references (1945-1955) and 8 Russian references (1951-1956).

AID P - 5417

Avtom. svar., 5, 43-59, My 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 11 - 7/13

Institution : Electrowelding Institute im. Paton

Submitted : 10 F 1956

MEDOVAR, B.I.

KIBDO, Ivan Viktorovich; PATON, B.Ye., otvetstvennyy red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.;
KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.;
HUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn red.

[Soldering of metals] Paika metallov. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 45 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Solder and soldering)

MEDOVAR, B.I.

PODGAYETSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; PATON, B.Ye., otvetstvennyy red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn. red.

[Quality control of welded joints] Kontrol' kachestva svarnykh soedinenii. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-stroitel'stva, 1957. 52 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Welding--Testing)

PATON, Boris Yevgen'yevich.; ASHIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.;
MEDOVAR, B.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.;
RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn. red.

[Modern welding techniques] Sovremennaya svarochnaya tekhnika.
Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 98 p.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Electric welding)

MEDOVAR, B.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

431

Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiyev. Instytut elektrozvayuvannya

Rukovodstvo po elektrodugovoy svarka pod flyusom (Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding) Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1957. 235 p. 11,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Paton, B. Ye., Corresponding Member, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Reviewer: Trochun, I. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Serdyuk, V. K.; Tech. Ed.: Rudenskiy, Ya. V.; Managing Ed. of the Ukrainian Branch of Mashgiz: Zalogin, N. S.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the use of welders and welding foremen.

COVERAGE: The book presents the principles and methods of flux-shielded automatic arc welding. Automatic and semiautomatic welding machines of modern design are described, and instructions are given for their operation and adjustment. Peculiarities of welding and surfacing operations are described in detail. Specific instructions are given for the welding of low-, medium-, and high-

Card 1/8

Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding

431

carbon steels, low- and high-alloy steels, and nonferrous metals. Chapters I, II, IV, VI, X, and XI were written by B.I. Medovar, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Chapters III, VIII, IX, XII, and XIV by V.V. Podgayetskly, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Chapters V and VII by S.L. Mandel'berg, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Chapters XIII and IV by S.L. Zhemchuzhnikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences. It is stated that the modern method of flux-shielded arc welding, as currently practiced in the Soviet Union, was developed in 1940 at the Institut Elektrosvarki (Institute of Electric Welding), Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, under the leadership of Yevgeniy Oskarovich Paton, Academician. The Institute, which now has the by-name "imeni Paton", has collaborated for a number of years with TsNIIIMASH (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyeniya i metallobrabotki: Central Scientific Research Institute for Machine Building and Metalworking), MVTU imeni Baumana (Moskovskoye vyssheye uchilishche imeni Baumana: Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman), and the plant "Elektrik". This collective research is said to be responsible for the great increase in the use of welding in the USSR during recent years. There are 13 references, all Soviet.

Card 2/8

Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding

431

TABLE OF
CONTENTS:

From the Editor	3
Ch. I. The Present State of Flux-shielded Welding	5
1. Flux-shielded welding of fabricated steel structures	5
2. Flux-shielded welding in the production of rolling stock	6
3. Flux-shielded welding in the production of river and seagoing vessels	8
4. Flux-shielded welding in heavy machine building	9
5. Flux-shielded welding in the production of mining equipment	12
6. Flux-shielded welding in motor-vehicle manufacture	14
7. Flux-shielded welding of pipes	15
8. Flux-shielded welding in the construction of major pipelines	18
9. Flux-shielded welding in the construction of outsize storage tanks	20
10. Field welding	21
11. Automatic surfacing by means of flux-shielded welding	23

Card 3/8

Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding

431

Ch. II. Essentials of Flux-shielded Welding	25
1. Essentials of the method and its advantages	25
2. Types and methods of flux-shielded welding and surfacing	30
Ch. III. Fluxes and Welding Wire	32
1. The purpose of a flux	32
2. Characteristics and chemical composition of modern fused fluxes	40
3. Preparation of fused fluxes in flame and electric furnaces	43
4. Granular flux	47
5. Consumption of flux in semiautomatic and semiautomatic welding	49
6. Welding wire	50
Ch. IV. Shape and Size of the Weld in Flux-shielded Welding	52
1. Effect of welding conditions on size and shape of the weld	53
2. Effect of welding technique on size and shape of the weld	62
3. Determination of conditions for flux-shielded welding	65
Ch. V. Preparation and Assembly of Articles for Flux-shielded Welding	67
Ch. VI. Technique of Automatic Flux-shielded Welding of Butt and Corner Joints	71
Card 4/8	

Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding

431

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Arc excitation and welding-up of the crater in automatic welding | 71 |
| 2. Types of butt welds | 73 |
| 3. Technique of butt-welding steel sheets over 4 mm. thick | 76 |
| 4. Special cases of butt welding | 83 |
| 5. Technique of automatic welding of corner joints | 85 |
| 6. Measures for increasing output in the automatic flux-shielded welding of butt and corner joints | 90 |

Ch. VII. Methods of Producing Vertical and Horizontal Welds in Field Welding 91

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Nature and peculiarities of the automatic welding of vertical welds with accelerated cooling of puddle | 91 |
| 2. Technique of welding vertical seams with accelerated cooling of puddle | 94 |
| 3. Welding horizontal joints in vertical and inclined planes | 97 |
| 4. Field welding in the flat position | 99 |
| 5. Organization of operations in field welding | 101 |

Card 5/8

Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding

431

Ch. VIII. Methods for the Semiautomatic Welding of Butt and Corner Joints	103
1. Butt welding	103
2. Corner welding	109
3. Spot welding of corner joints	113
4. Plug welding	114
Ch. IX. Surfacing	118
1. Techniques and conditions for single-arc surfacing of flat and cylindrical surfaces	119
2. Other methods of surfacing	123
Ch. X. Welding of Carbon and Alloy Steels	126
1. Basic characteristics of carbon steels	126
2. Properties of welded low-carbon steel joints	128
3. Instructions for welding medium- and high-carbon steels	132
4. Basic characteristics of alloy structural steels	137
5. Instructions for welding alloy structural steels	138

Card 6/8

Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding

431

Ch. XI. Welding of High-alloy and Clad Steels	143
1. Characteristics of high-alloy steels	143
2. Special features of welding austenitic chrome-nickel steels	148
3. Instructions for welding the commonest types of austenitic chrome-nickel steels	157
4. Basic characteristics of clad steels and special features in welding them	161
5. Instructions for welding clad steels	162
Ch. XII. Welding of Nonferrous Metals	166
1. Automatic welding of copper and its alloys	166
2. Automatic welding of aluminum	170
Ch. XIII. Welding Heads and Self-propelled Welders	173
1. Self-propelled welding heads	174
2. Self-propelled welders	181
3. Overhead welding heads	195

Card 7/8

Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding	431
Ch. XIV. Semiautomatic Welding Machines	196
1. PSh-5 hose-equipped semiautomatic welder	196
2. PSh-54 hose-equipped semiautomatic welder	205
3. Care of equipment	210
Ch. XV. Standard Equipment for Flux-shielded Welding	215
1. Functions and basic elements of welding outfits	215
2. Classification and brief description of welding outfits	216
3. Basic units of welding outfits	221
4. Flux equipment	230
Bibliography	233

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK4660.A457)

Card 8/8

GO/ad
7-24-58

MEDOBAR, B.I.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application
Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion

H-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1602

Author : Medobar B.I., Langer N.A., Kurtepov M.M.

Title : Corrosion Characteristics of Welded Seams of
Stainless Steels in Oxidizing Solutions

Orig Pub: Avtomat. svarka, 1957, No 2, 57-60

Abstract: Tests of corrosion resistance of welded seams
of stainless steels 1Kh18N9T, Kh18N11B and
Kh18N12M2T in boiling 15% HNO₃ (I), 55% HNO₃
(II) and 15% solution of HNO₃ + 10% K₂Cr₂O₇
(III), have shown that in I all the seams tested,
are stable; in II the rate of corrosion is 100-
200 times higher. Particularly harmful admixtures

Card 1/2

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application
Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion.

H-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1602

in seams of 1Kh18N9T steel are W and Mn. In seams of Kh18N11B steel a beneficial effect is produced by an addition of Mo. In II seams in Kh18N11B steel are superior, in corrosion resistance, to seams in 1Kh18N9T and Kh18N12M2T steels. In III a sharp acceleration of the corrosion of welded seams off all the investigated types takes place. In this instance seams in Kh18N11B steel are less stable than seams in 1Kh18N9T and Kh18N12M2T steels. In II and III, in addition to intensive general corrosion, develops intercrystallite corrosion of base metal and a shearing corrosion along the steel-to-seam line of fusion.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033220005-5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033220005-5"

Distr: 4E2c

1. Oxidation of the Components in Austenitic Electrodes with
in Welding in a CO₂ Atmosphere, S. B. S. Medvedev, D. A.
Danko and L. N. Muravskii, (Izv. Akad. Nauk, 1967, (5),
12-18). On welding in CO₂ with austenitic electrodes with
containing 12-25% Cr oxidation is observed.

Distr: 4E2c

✓ The Problems of Welding in CO₂ of Chromium Nickel
Austenitic Steels and of Ferrite-Martensite Alloys. L. I. Kuznetsov
and L. M. Kuznetsovskii, (Abstracts, 1957, (4), 70-84). (In
Russian). A very detailed study is reported giving ample
details of tests and results, which are tabulated. Among the
many obvious conclusions and suggestions which result,
the following may be mentioned. On welding in CO₂, a

126-1-36/40

Medovar, B.I.

AUTHORS: Medovar, B. I., Langer, N. A. and Latysh, Yu. V.

TITLE: A new type of corrosion of acid resistant austenitic steel and of weld joints. (Novyy vid korrozii kislotosoykoy austenitnoy stali i svarnykh shvov). (Transcrystalline corrosion of chromium-nickel-molybdenum-copper steel X23H23M3A3, caused by compression deformations). (Transkristallitnaya korroziya khromonikele-molibdeno-medistoy st. Kh23N23M3D3, vyzvannaya deformatsiyey szhatiya).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 184-186 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Stainless and acid resistant chromium-nickel austenitic steels which do not contain titanium or niobium or tantalum suffer intercrystallite corrosion as a result of separation along the boundaries of an excess phase which is rich in chromium and results in an impoverishment in chromium of the peripheral zones. In certain aggressive media containing ions of chlorine and other haloids, austenitic steels may be affected by stress corrosion (Refs.3 to 6); under the effect of the tensile stresses and the aggressive media transcrystallite cracking of the steel may occur. In some cases trans-

Card 1/4

126-1-36/40

A new type of corrosion of acid resistant austenitic steel and of weld joints.

crystallite fracture is combined with intercrystallite fracture. The causes of this type of corrosion have not been sufficiently studied. However, it can be considered an established fact that the presence of tensile stresses in the volume of the metal is a necessary condition of transcrystallite corrosion if the metal is in an aggressive medium. No transcrystallite corrosion has been observed in presence of compression stresses. The chromium-nickel steel mentioned in the title, which is also designated by 3M-533 is intended for manufacturing equipment in the sulphuric acid industry. It has a high chemical stability in sulphuric acid of various concentrations of up to 75 to 80% and has a fully satisfactory stability against intercrystallite corrosion in standard tests. Such steel also has no tendency to transcrystallite corrosion under stress. In investigating the weldability of 3M-533 steel the authors of this paper detected a new type of corrosion disruption of the basic metal and of the welded seam, namely, transcrystallite corrosion in

Card 2/4

126-1-36/40

A new type of corrosion of acid resistant austenitic steel and of weld joints.

sulphuric acid (boiling for 100 hours in acid of 35, 50 and 75% concentration) caused by compression deformations. Comparative corrosion tests were made on specimens of 20 x 70 mm and a width of 3.8 mm of a steel with the following chemical composition: 0.06% C, 0.89% Si, 0.33% Mn, 22.25% Cr, 23.38% Ni, 2.85% Cu, 2.80% Mo, 0.010% S and 0.01% P. A part of the specimens were tested in the as delivered state, i.e. after hot rolling and hardening to obtain austenite; the other part of the specimens were compressed by surface work hardening by means of a pneumatic chisel with a blunted end. The results are entered in a table, p.185. It was found that compression deformation causes transcrystallite corrosion and also intensifies corrosion generally. Since in making welded structures of austenitic steels it is not possible to avoid compression deformations and the resulting tendency to develop transcrystallite corrosion, the authors recommend, as a radical means of eliminating the influence of work hardening, the following heat treatment: hardening by heating for

Card 3/4

126-1-36/40
A new type of corrosion of acid resistant austenitic steel and of weld joints.

one hour at 1100°C followed by quenching in water or heating at 800°C for two hours followed by cooling in air. The latter form of heat treatment is preferable since it can be effected more easily under shop conditions.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton,
Ukrainian Ac.Sc., Ukr.SSR.
(Institut Elektrosvariki imeni Ye. O. Patona AN, USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

MEDOUAR, B.I.

24-8-11/54

AUTHORS: Malevskiy, Yu. B. and Medovar, B. I. (Kiyev).

TITLE: On the germination and the growth of the σ -phase in pure austenitic weld seams of 25 (Cr)-20 (Ni) type steel. (O zarozhdenii i roste σ -fazy v chisto austenitnykh svariynykh shvakh stali tipa 25-20).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp.84-88 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Some authors, including one of the authors of this paper (1-3), express the view that the σ -phase grows directly from the austenite. Other authors, for instance, Pivnik, Ye. M. (4) consider that the appearance of the σ -phase precedes γ to a transformation, whilst Lismer, R.E. et alii (5) express the view that the σ -phase evolves from carbides. None of these views has been confirmed by adequate data. Published work relating to the σ -phase do not contain information on observations of the transformations taking place in the same part of the metal and for that purpose the authors developed a method of metallographic and electron microscope investigation of a definite section of the metal. The specimens were first polished and etched for microscopic investigation and then heated in a furnace to

Card 1/2

24-8-11/34

the desired temperature in a sealed capsule inside an argon atmosphere. It was established by electron microscopic and X-ray investigation that the dark sections on micro-photographs of austenitic weld seams, which represent the dendritic structure of the cast metal, consist of agglomeration of secondary carbides of the type $Me_{23}C_6$; the concentration of secondary carbides in an austenitic weld is shown in Fig.4, at magnifications of 12 500 and 9 500 respectively. The process of growth of the σ -phase in purely austenitic 25-20 type weld seams have a periodic character, the period of growth of the σ -phase alternates with periods of its dissolution. With increasing heating duration the periodicity weakens and a continuous growth is observed of the σ -phase sections which stops only after very long duration of exposure to the effect of high temperatures. Fig.3 shows micro-photographs of the weld seam obtained after annealing the specimen at 800 C after 25, 50, 100 and 500 hours. Local plastic deformation of the austenite brings about intensive γ to σ transformation. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 10 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MEDOVAR, B.I.; LANGER, N.A.; LATASH, Yu.V.

Transgranular corrosion by sulfuric acid of austenite stable
acid-resistant steels and welds under compressive stress. (MLRA 10:4)
Avtom. svar. 10 no.1:46-50 Ja-F '57.

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Steel alloys--Corrosion) (Sulfuric acid)
(Strains and stresses)

MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.V.

Pure austenite welded joints resistant to hot (crystallization) cracks.
Avtom. svar. 10 no.2:32-45 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.
Patona Akademii nauk USSR.
(Steel--Welding) (Austenite)

MEDOVAR, B.I.; LANGER, N.A.; KURTEPOV, M.M.

Corrosion resistance properties of stainless steel welds in acid solutions. Avtom. svar. 10 no.2:57-60 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona Akademii nauk SSSR i Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Steel. Stainless--Corrosion)

MEDOVAR, B.I.
STERENBOGEN, Yu.A.; LATASH, Yu.V.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; ZAYTSEV, Yu.N.

Desulfuration of the welding melt for electric arc welding and
automatic seam welding with flux. Avtom.svar. 10 no.4:71-74
J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Ordena Trudovog Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvariki imeni
Ye.O.Patona Akademii nauk USSR. (Electric welding)
(Desulfuration)

MedovAR B.I.

MALEVSKIY, Yu.B.; MEDOVAR, B.I.

Secondary carbides and formation of the 6-phase in welded joints
in stable 25-20 austenite steel. Avtom. svar. 10 no.5:86-94 S-O
'57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.
Patona AN USSR. (Steel--Welding) (Metallography)

14 MEDOVAR, B.I.
MEDOVAR, B.I.; MALEVSKIY, Yu.B.

Effect of grain size on the transformation in 25-20 austenitic
steel and welded joints in the steel. Avtom.svar. 10 no.6:35-41
N-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O.Patona AN USSR.
(Steel--Metallography)

PETROV, A.K.; SPERANSKIY, V.G.; KHIZHNICHENKO, A.M.; SHILYAYEV, B.A.;
DANILOV, A.K.; BORODULIN, G.M.; ZAMOTAYEV, S.P.; MARKARYANTS, A.A.;
SOLNTSEV, P.I.; SMIRNOV, Yu.D.; VAYNBERG, G.S.; OKOROKOV, N.V.;
KOLOSOV, M.I.; SEL'KIN, G.S.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.B.;
YEFROYMOVICH, Yu.Ye.; VINOGRADOV, V.M.; SVEDE-SHVETS, N.N.;
SKOROKHOD, S.D.; KATSEVICH, L.S.; SHTROMBERG, Ya.A.; MIKHAYLOV,
O.A.; PATON, B.Ye.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICM no.18/19:67-68 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Zavod Dneprospetsstal' (for Speranskiy, Borodulin).
2. Chelyabinskii metallurgicheskii zavod (for Khizhnichenko).
3. Uralmashzavod (for Zamotayev).
4. Trest "Elektropech'" (for Vaynberg).
5. Moskovskii institut stali (for Okorokov).
6. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Sel'kin, Svede-Shvets).
7. Institut elektrosvarki AN USSR (for Paton, Medovar, Latash).
8. TSentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (for Yefroymovich, Vinogradov).
9. Gissogneupor (for Skorokhod).
10. Trest "Elektropech'" (for Katsevich).
11. Tbilisskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Shtromberg).

(Steel---Metallurgy)

137-58-6-11784

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 83 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Paton, B.Ye., Medovar, B.I., Latash, Yu.V.

TITLE: Electrical Smelting of High-alloy Steels and Alloys in a Water-cooled Crystallizer (Elektricheskaya vyplavka vysokolegirovannoy stali i splavov v vodookhlazhdayemom kristallizatore)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 623-628

ABSTRACT: The Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, has developed a method of making ingots by continuous build-up of metal in a water-cooled copper crystallizer, using an arcless electrical slag welding process. The heat source is fused electrically-conductive slag, through which an electric current is passed from a consumable electrode to the ingot. Wires of 5-8 mm diameter may be used as the electrodes. The alloying elements are introduced in the form of wire or granules. The electrode and the alloys, immersed in the slag, attain a temperature of up to 2000°C, fuse, and form an ingot. The ingot descends as it builds up. The consumption of slag-formers as 1-2% of the

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11784

Electrical Smelting of High-alloy (cont.)

weight of the ingot. This method may also be used to cast hollow ingots for tube manufacture. An equipment, the R-813, has been developed to cast round solid and hollow ingots of 135-300 mm diameter, 1500 mm in length, at an output of 150 kg/hr. If the composition of the smelted steel includes Ti or Al, the slags used contain CaF_2 - CaO - Al_2O_3 compounds. The m.p. and viscosity of the slag have a significant effect on the surface quality of the ingot produced. The longitudinal orientation of the crystals and the absence of axial porosity, scabs, and cracks contribute to make this a metal of optimum plasticity in hot mechanical treatment. The area of application of this method is the production of tough and resilient steels and alloys.

V.B.

1. Steel--Production
2. Alloys--Production
3. Alloys--Casting
4. Steel--Casting
5. Electrical equipment--Applications

Card 2/2

MEDCVR, B I

57-27-7-19/40

AUTHOR: Medovar, B. I.

TITLE: On the Process of the Formation of Intercrystalline
Cracks Near the Line of Weld in Fusion
Welding (O mekhanizme obrazovaniya okoloskovnykh
mezhkristallicheskikh treshchin pri svarke plavleniyem).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 7,
pp. 1571-1574 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author is of the opinion that a direct relation exists
between the composition of the liquid weld and the occurrence
of cracks in the hard basic metal near the line of weld. In
a number of cases the cracks lying in the domain of the line
of weld do not form the beginning but a continuation of the
intercrystalline cracks. The following test results speak
in favor of this assumption. The penetration of copper into
the basic metal was observed on welding of a low-carbon
steel by means of a copper-electrode. In cases where a high
sulphur-content existed in the line of weld of a low-carbon
steel, the iron-sulfide eutectic also penetrated from the
line of weld into the overheated domain of the basic metal
and spread along the grain boundaries. It is assumed that the
penetration of the easily fusible (eutectic) liquid from the

Card 1/2

On the Process of the Formation of Intercrystalline Cracks Near the Line of Weld in Fusion Welding 57-27-7-19/40

liquid weld into the depth of the solid metal is a consequence of the adsorption-migration and the decrease in adsorption-stability (the Rebinder-effect). For the purpose of checking this assumption on the part played by the Rebinder-effect about 1% of a surface-active element such as boron was introduced into the liquid weld. It became evident that the iron-boron eutectic penetrates into the basic metal just as the iron-sulphur eutectic or an iron-copper alloy. There are 5 figures and 5 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Electric Welding AS Ukrainian SSR, imeni Academician Ye. O. Paton, Kiyev (Institut elektrosvarki im. akad. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR, Kiyev).

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Arc welds-Fracture-Theory

SEVBO, Platon Ivanovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASHIS, A.Ye., red.;
KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.,
red.; HUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for welding under flux] Oborudovanie dlia svarki pod
fliusom. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry,
1958. 67 p. (MIRA 12:5)

(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

MEDOVAR

ASNIS, Arkadiy Yefimovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY,
V.V., red.; HUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn.red.

[Gas welding and cutting] Gazovaia svarka i rezka. Kiev, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1958. 86 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Gas welding and cutting)

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2833

Medovar, Boris Izraylevich

Elektrodugovaya svarka austenitnykh staley (Arc Welding of Austenitic Steels) Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1958. 97 p. (Series: Biblioteka svarshchika) 10,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A. Ye. Asnis, A. A. Kazimirov, B. I. Medovar, B. Ye. Paton (Resp. Ed.), and V. V. Podgayetskiy; Ed. of This Issue: A. Ye. Asnis; Chief Ed. (Southern Division, Mashgiz): V. K. Serdyuk, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Ya. V. Rudenskiy.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for welders and others interested in the practical aspects of welding.

COVERAGE: This book deals with the properties of modern chrome-nickel base austenitic stainless steels, heat-resistant steels, and laminated steels. A description is given of the basic problems of manual electric-arc welding, welding with an inert gas shield, and other welding methods applicable to these steels.

Card 1/4

SOV/2833

Arc Welding (Cont.)

Specific instructions are included for automatic and manual welding of common austenitic steels. Problems of quality control of electrode material and weldments are dealt with. Corrosion resistance and mechanical properties of weldments are briefly discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 17 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
1. Classification of Contemporary Chromium-Nickel Austenitic Steels	4
2. Special Welding Properties of Chromium-Nickel Austenitic Steels	11
Special metallurgical properties of the welding of austenitic steels	11
Special technological properties of the welding of austenitic steels	23
3. Use of Various Welding Methods in Fabricating Austenitic	

Card 2/4

SOV/2833

Arc Welding (Cont.)

	Steel Constructions	24
	Manual electric-arc welding	24
	Welding with carbon electrodes	32
	Gas welding	33
	Inert-gas shield welding	35
	Submerged-arc welding	46
4.	Quality Control of Welding Materials and Austenitic Steel Weldments	57
	Testing for hot cracks	59
	Controlling the ferrite content	63
	Corrosion testing	64
5.	Welding Various Types of Austenitic Steels	67
	Welding of Type 18-8 steel with austenite-ferrite welds	67
	Welding of certain heat-resistant steels with austenite-ferrite welds	75
	Welding of type 25-20 steels with pure austenite welds	77
6.	Welding of Nickel-base Heat-resistant Alloys	81
7.	Welding of High-strength Austenitic Steels	83
8.	Brief List of Characteristics and Specific Features of the Welding of Laminated Steels	84

Card 3/4

SOV/2833

Arc Welding (Cont.)

- 9. Welding of Austenitic Steels to Nonaustenitic Steels 92
- 10. Heat Treatment of Austenitic Steel Structures and Weldments

Bibliography 97

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

GO/mmh
1-15-60

MEDOVAR, B. I.

"Connection Between the Structural Diagram of Molten Metal and the Hot-Short State of Austenite Welded Seams."

Hydrodynamics of Molten Metals (Gidrodinamika rasplavlennykh metalov; trudy pervogo soveshchaniia po teorii liteinykh protsessov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958, 257 pp.

(Proceedings of the First Conference on the Theory of Casting Processes)

Institute of Electrical Welding imeni "Ye. O. Paton" Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

25(11)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1987

Medovar, Boris Izrailevich

Svarka khromonikelevykh austenitnykh staley (Welding of Austenitic Chrome-nickel Steels) 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Kiev, Mashgiz, 1958. 336 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Yu.I. Kazennov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: M.S. Soroka; Tech. Ed.: Ya.V. Rudenskiy; Chief Ed. (Southern Division, Mashgiz): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technicians and engineers in the welding field.

COVERAGE: The author discusses problems in metallurgy touching upon the welding techniques used in working austenitic chrome-nickel steels. He explains the causes for the formation of hot cracks, pores and intergranular corrosion in welded joints. He discusses the effects resulting from the various chemical compositions of the seam metal, as well as the influences of cold working and the heat treatment on phase transformation. He describes the conditions favoring the formation of the sigma phase in austenite and austenite-

Card 1/7

SOV/1987

Welding of Austenitic (Cont.)

ferrite weld joints, and the measures necessary to ensure high mechanical performance in the joint metal - its resistance to cracking, to intergranular corrosion, and to general corrosion. The author thanks Academician N.N. Dobrokhotoy, Candidates of Technical Science N.Yu. Pal'chuk, Yu.I. Kazennov, D.M. Rabkin, and A.N. Krutikov, and Engineer Hsing P'ei-Ling for their help in preparing the book. He further thanks the following specialists of the Elektrostal' plant: Candidate of Technical Sciences M.I. Vinograd, Engineer V.S. Kultygin, and welding-engineers S.V. Yunger, F.S. Bugriy, and I.N. Gerasimenko. He also thanks Candidate of Technical Sciences N.A. Langer, and Engineer Yu.V. Latash, laboratory assistants L.I. Byelyavtsev, B.I. Sosnitskiy, and N.Ya. Mes- techkin of the Institut elektrosvar'ki for their help. B.Ye. Paton, Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is es- pecially thanked for his interest in the work. There are 267 references, 166 of which are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

3

Foreword to the Second Edition

Card 2/7

	SOV/1987	
Welding of Austenitic (Cont.)		
Ch. I. Properties of Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steels		5
1. Chemical composition and the fields of application for chrome-nickel austenitic steels		5
2. Structure, physical and corrosion properties of austenitic steels		11
3. Mechanical properties of chrome-nickel austenitic steels		26
Ch. II. Peculiarities of Metallurgical Processes in Welding Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steel		29
1. Requirements in joint welding		29
2. Methods of alloying the weld metal in welding chrome austenitic steels		31
3. Peculiarities of metallurgical processes in welding chrome-nickel austenitic steels		33
Ch. III. Structure of Welded Joints of Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steels		51
1. Primary and secondary crystallization in welding chrome - nickel austenitic steels		51
2. Effect of alloying admixtures and gases on the micro-structure of weld joints of austenitic steels		64
Card 3/7		

SOV/1987

Welding of Austenitic (Cont.)

3. Effect of the welding conditions on the weld joints of chrome-nickel austenitic steel	79
4. Effect of heat treatment on the structure of the weld joints of chrome-nickel austenitic steels	88
5. Effect of plastic deformation and heating on the structure of the weld joints of chrome-nickel austenitic steels	115
6. Structure of the zone adjacent to weld joints of chrome-nickel austenitic steels	121
Ch. IV. Cracks and Porosity in Welding Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steels	127
1. Classification of cracks in welding austenitic steels	127
2. Mechanisms of formation of hot (crystalline) cracks in welding chrome-nickel austenitic steels	132
3. Effect of the primary microstructure on the resistance of the weld metal to form hot cracks	141
4. Effect of alloying admixtures and gases on the resistance of weld joints of austenitic steels against formation of hot cracks	147
5. Metallurgical means of preventing crystalline cracks in weld joints of chrome-nickel austenitic steels	183

Card 4/7

SOV/1987

Welding of Austenitic (Cont.)

6. Pores in weld seams of chrome-nickel austenitic steels	187
Ch. V. Corrosion Resistance of Weld Joints of Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steels	198
1. Classification of the types of corrosion deterioration in weld joints	198
2. Present-day theory of the intergranular corrosion of chrome-nickel austenitic steels	203
3. Effect of the primary ferrite on the corrosion resistance of chrome-nickel steel weld joints	208
4. Methods of increasing the corrosion resistance of chrome-nickel austenitic steel weld joints	214
5. Effect of alloying admixtures on the resistance of austenitic steel weld joints against intergranular corrosion	217
6. Effect of the welding conditions and heat treatment on the resistance of austenitic steel weld joints to intergranular corrosion	225
7. Effect of cold working on the resistance of austenitic steel weld seams to intergranular corrosion	233
8. Knife-line corrosion attack in chrome-nickel austenitic steel weld joints	234

Card 5/7

		SOV/1987
Welding of Austenitic (Cont.)		
9.	Resistance of austenitic steel weld joints to general corrosion in acid and non-acid liquid media	242
10.	Granular corrosion in weld joints of stable austenitic steels	262
11.	Stability of austenitic steel weld joints against intergranular and general gas-corrosions	267
Ch. VI.	Mechanical Properties of Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steel Weld Joints	272
1.	Effect of alloying, microstructure, and temperature in testing the mechanical properties of austenitic steels weld joints	272
2.	Effect of heat treatment on the mechanical properties of austenitic steel weld joints	289
3.	Effect of cold hardening on the mechanical properties of chrome-nickel austenitic steel weld joints	296
Ch. VII.	Problems in Welding Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steels	300
1.	Basic peculiarities of the processes and techniques in arc welding chrome-nickel austenite steels	300
2.	Processing methods to prevent hot cracks in welding	
Card 6/7		

Welding of Austenitic (Cont.)

SOV/1987

chrome-nickel austenitic steels	301
3. Fluxes and electrodes for automatic welding of chrome-nickel austenitic steels	304
4. Submerged welding of the most commonly used chrome-nickel austenitic, type 18-8, steels	312
5. Submerged arc welding in fabricating equipment from chrome-nickel steels	319
6. Electroslag welding of austenitic steels	320
7. Some problems in the gas-electric welding of austenitic steels	321
Conclusions	323
Bibliography	327

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/sfm
7-2-59

Card 7/7

SOV-125-58-2-2/11

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I., Latash, Yu.V., and Safonnikov, A.N.

TITLE: Electric Slag Welding With Plate Electrodes of Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steels and Heat-Resistant Alloys (Elektroshlakovaya svarka plastinchatym elektrodom khromonikelevykh austenitnykh staley i zharoprochnykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 2, pp 9-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents experimental data on and discusses some metallurgical and technological peculiarities of electric-slag welding with plate electrodes and electric-conducting "AN-25" flux, proposed by G.S. Tyagun-Belous, used for welding short seams in austenitic steel and heat-resistant alloy rods with cross sections up to 30,000 mm². In developing the new method, it was stated that correlations exist between the physical-chemical properties of the slag and specific deficiencies of the weld joints in the form of unwelded portions. It was proved that the use of fluorine fluxes ensures complete passage of easy-oxidizing additions, such as aluminum, titanium and boron, from the base and electrode metal into the seam metal. Information includes technological recommendations for

Card 1/2

SOV-125-58-2-2/11

Electric Slag Welding With Plate Electrodes of Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Steels and Heat-Resistant Alloys

welding different grades of steels and alloys. (Table 2).
There are 7 photos, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1957

1. Steel--Welding

Card 2/2

Candidate of Technical Sciences

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.F., Safonnikov, A.N., and Lents, R.O., 125-58-6-2/14
Engineers

TITLE: Heat Resistance of Austenitic Seams, Welded Under Flux, in Argon and Carbon Dioxide (Zharoprochnost' austenitnykh shvov, svarennykh pod flyusom, v argone i uglekislom gaze)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, 1958, Nr 6, pp 13-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institute of Electrowelding imeni Ye. O. Paton, AS UkrSSR, is investigating heat resistance of austenitic weld joints carried out by electric slag welding, electric arc welding under flux, and by gas-arc welding in argon or carbon dioxide. Information is presented on results of investigations, carried out on austenitic seams of Kh23N18 and 1Kh18N9T grade steels welded under low-silicate manganese AN-22 fluxes (17 - 20% SiO₂, 20 - 23 % Al₂O₃, 10 - 13% CaO, 12 - 15% MgO, 8 - 10% MnO, 22-26% CaF₂), under oxygenless fluorine ANF-5 fluxes (80% CaF₂, 20% NaF), in argon and carbon dioxide. Weld seams on chromo-nickel austenitic steel and chromo-nickel-titanium steel were subjected to tests. Chemical composition and microstructures of seams are given in tables and photographs. Carbide content in seams was investigated by Engineer G.P. Manzheley and N.A. Langer, Candidate of Technical Sciences. The following conclusions are given: 1) the type of welding process affects the

Card 1/ 3

125-58-6-2/14

Heat Resistance of Austenitic Seams, Welded Under Flux, in Argon and Carbon Dioxide

long-run resistance of 18-8 and 25-20 grade steels, regardless of similar initial materials (steel and electrode wire); 2) fluorine (oxygen-free) flux produces better heat-resistance of welds than low-silicon manganese fluxes; 3) in argon-arc welding of 25-20 type steel, the welds are of higher heat resistance than welds made with fluorine flux. In the case of welding 1Kh18N9T steel, the argon shielding has no advantage over flux welding; 4) the best heat resistance of welds in austenitic low-carbon steel is obtained by welding in carbon dioxide; 5) the better heat resistance of welds made in CO_2 is due to the higher carbon content of weld metal; 6) the best heat resistance of welds in CO_2 welding is obtained when the weld metal contains such elements as titanium, niobium, or molybdenum, which produce intensive carbide formation. In welding 1Kh18N9T steel with Sv-1Kh18N9T rods, a tenfold increase of long-run heat resistance was observed, as comparing to welds made under fluorine flux or in argon; 7) welding under flux can produce the same or even higher heat resistance than welding in CO_2 , when there is a cor-

Card 2/3

125-58-6-2/14

Heat Resistance of Austenitic Seams, Welded Under Flux, in Argon and Carbon Dioxide

responding increase of carbon content in the weld metal (up to 0.12 - 0.15% C); 8) no direct interdependence was revealed between heat resistance and the content of oxygen and non-metallic inclusions, as well as the composition, shape, and distribution of the inclusions; 9) further investigations of the effect of different factors on heat resistance are imperative. There are 12 tables, 6 figures, and 19 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 7 English, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Order of Labor "Red Banner" Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1958

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Seam welds-Heat resistance

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I., Latash, Yu.V.

SOV-125-58-8-4/16

TITLE: The Effect of the Kind and Polarity of Current on Desulfurization of Liquid Metal in the Electric-Slag Welding Process (Vliyaniye roda i polyarnosti toka na obesserivaniye zhidkogo metalla pri elektroshlakovom protsesse)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 8, pp 27-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With reference to existing data, desulfurization of liquid metal in electric slag welding is discussed and experiments are described which were carried out on electric-slag remelting of "40"-grade steel electrodes in a water-cooled crystallizer. The following conclusions are made: Desulfurization depends on the kind and polarity of current, i.e. it is more intensive with a.c. and less intensive with d.c. of inverted polarity (plus on the electrode). Desulfurization of metal was not observed with current of direct polarity (minus on the electrode); in this case, even passage of sulfur from slag into metal was possible. Replacement of CaO by MgO in the slag on a CaF₂ basis does not reduce its desulfurizing capacity and can be recommended, as such slags are less prone to hydration. The authors thank Doctor of Technical Sciences O.A. Yesin for his valuable advice.

Carú 1/2

SOV-125-58-8-4/16

The Effect of the Kind and Polarity of Current on Desulfurization of Liquid Metal in the Electric-Slag Welding Process

There are 2 tables and 13 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1958

1. Welding 2. Liquid metals--Desulfurization 3. Electric current
--Effectiveness

Card 2/2

SOV-125-58-9-10/14

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I., Langer, N.A., Vesker, L.Ye., Kotsev, K., and
Ganev, M.

TITLE: Corrosion Resistance of "1Kh18N9T"-Steel Weld Joints in
Nitric Acid Production (Korrozionnaya stoykost' svarnykh
soyedineniy iz stali 1Kh18N9T v usloviyakh proizvodstva
azotnoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 9, pp 61-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Application of "1Kh18N9T" steel for equipment used in the
production of nitric acid requires welding processes pro-
ducing joints that are resistant against corrosion and inter-
crystalline corrosion and which is similar to that of the
base metal. For this purpose, natural corrosion tests of
"1Kh18N9T" steel specimens welded with different electrodes
under flux were carried out at the Chemical Combine imeni
Stalin at Dimitrovgrad (Bulgaria). It was proved that seams
welded with chromo-nickel-vanadium-niobium rods (OKh18N9FBS -
EI649) and chromo-nickel-vanadium rods (OKh18N9F2S - EI606),
have high corrosion and intercrystalline corrosion resistance
under conditions of nitric acid production and that cold
hardening by stretching, as well as by compression, increases

Card 1/2

SOV-125-58-9-10/14

Corrosion Resistance of "1Kh18N9T"-Steel Weld Joints in Nitric Acid Production

corrosion resistance of weld joints.

There are 5 tables, 4 sets of microphotos, 2 sets of photos, 1 diagram, 2 graphs, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR). Khimicheskii kombinat imeni Stalina, Narodnoy Respubliki Bolgariya (Chemical Combine imeni Stalin, of the Bulgarian People's Republic)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958

1. Nitric acid---Production
2. Welded joints---Corrosion prevention
3. Welded joints---Test results
4. Electrodes---Applications

Card 2/2

SOV/125-58-11-2/16

AUTHORS: Paton, B.Ye., Medovar, B.I. and Latash, Yu.V.

TITLE: The Electric Slag Remelting of Steels and Alloys in a Copper Water-Cooled Crystallizer (Elektroshlakovyy pereplav staley i splavov v mednom vodookhlazhdayemom kristallizatore)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 11, pp 5-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is given on a new method to improve the properties of various steel grades and alloys with the use of electric slag melting of electrodes in a water-cooled copper crystallizer. Rods can be obtained which are heavy and large in diameter. The most important advantage of the new method is the possibility to use alternating current. It was first introduced in May 1958 at the "Dneprospetsstal'" plant on a special electric slag remelting device designed by the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton. The authors thank Senior Laboratory Worker L.I. Belyatsev and other workers from the Yuzhno-trubnyy zavod (Southern Pipe Plant), the Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Novo-Kramatorskiy Machinebuilding Plant) and "Elektrostal'" plant for their cooperation in developing the new method.

Card 1/2

SOV/125-58-11-2/16

The Electric Slag Remelting of Steels and Alloys in a Copper Water-Cooled Crystallizer

There are 2 photos, 1 diagram, 6 sets of microphotos and 23 references, 10 of which are English, 1 German and 12 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1958

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Langer, N.A., Medovar, B.I. SOV/125-58-11-7/16

TITLE: The Effect of Aeration on the Corrosion Resistance of "1Kh18N9T" Steel Welds in Bubbling Sulfuric Acid (Vliyaniye aeratsii na korroziionnyu stoykost' svarnykh soyedineniy stali 1Kh18N9T v kipyashchey sernoy kislote)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 11, pp 48-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: G.V. Akimov proved that sulfuric acid causes strong corrosion of high-chromium steels. It is stated that aeration of sulfuric acid solutions, and a slight addition of nitric acid, considerably reduces the rate of corrosion of "1Kh18N9T" steel and its weld joints. There are 3 tables, 1 diagram and 1 set of microphotos.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

Card 1/1

~~MEDOVAR~~ R.I.; SAFONNIKOV, A.N.; LEVTS, R.O.

Heat resistance of austenite joints welded under flux in an atmosphere of argon and carbon dioxide. Avtom. svar. 11 no. 6:13-31 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR.

(Electric welding)
(Protective atmospheres)
(Heat-resistant alloys)

MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.V.

Effect of the kind of current and its polarity on the desulfuration
of liquid metal during the electric slag process. Avtom. svar. 11
no.8:27-31 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electric welding) (Liquid metals) (Desulfuration)

MEDOVAR, B.I.; LANGER, N.A.; VESKER, L.ye.; KOTSEV, K.; GANEV, M.

Corrosion resistance of welded joints in 1Kh18N9T steel
during the production of nitrous acid. Avtom.svar. 11 no.9:61-73
S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (for Medova, Langer, Vesker).
2. Khimicheskiy kombinat imeni Stalina, Narodnaya Respublika
Bolgariya (for Kotsev, Ganev).
(Chromium-nickel steel--Corrosion) (Metallography)
(Nitrous acid)

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I. and Safennikov, A.N. SOV/125-58-12-5/13

TITLE: The Electric Slag Welding of Large Size, Large Cross Section Chrome-Nickel-Titanium Austenitic "1Kh18N9T" Grade Steel Rings (Elektroshlakovaya svarka krupnogabaritnykh kolets bol'shogo sечeniya iz khromonikeletitanovoy austenitnoy stali 1Kh18N9T)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 12, pp 35-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is given on technological and metallurgical problems in the automatic welding of large size "1Kh18N9T" steel rings of 200 x 200 mm used for work under low temperatures, an aggressive media, high temperatures and loads. For this purpose, the Institute of Electric Welding developed a technology of single-run electric slag welding of high alloy steel and alloy rings, including "1Kh18N9T" steel. Technological recommendations are given for electric slag welding of:

- 1) acid resistant rings, requiring the use of low carbon electrodes to ensure the necessary resistance to inter-crystalline corrosion, which can also be obtained by local austenitization and stabilizing annealing;
- 2) high-toughness cold-resistant rings, which must either be subjected to hardening or have an increased nickel content in the seam (8 - 10 to 11 - 14%);
- 3) heat resistant rings, requiring the

Card 1/2

SOV/125-58-12-5/13

The Electric Slag Welding of Large Size, Large Cross Section Chrome-Nickel-Titanium Austenitic "1Kh18N9T" Grade Steel Rings

use of electrodes with a high carbon and titanium content, to ensure the durable strength of the weld metal. Electric slag welding with strip electrodes has considerable advantages over multi-run welding with flux, such as the possibility of using a.c. and of changing the gap between the edges over a wide range. The following personalities participated in developing the new technology: Engineers I.N. Gerasimenko, A.G. Fomin, V.A. Smirnov, Ye.P. Rogozhkin, L.S. Surikov, N.A. Aksenov, A.V. Shavkunov and Technician L.I. Belyavtsev. There are 8 sets of photos, 3 diagrams, 7 tables, 1 graph, and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton)

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1958

Card 2/2

Medovar, B.I

32-2-32/60

AUTHORS:

Medovar, B. I., Malavskiy, Yu. B.

TITLE:

On the Methods of the Production of Impact Specimens of Austenite Steel and of Welding Seams for the Investigation of the Transition $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$ (O metodike izgotovleniya udarnykh obraztsov iz austenitnoy stali i svarnykh shvov dlya issledovaniya prevrashcheniya $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958. Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 208-210 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It was determined experimentally, that an isothermal heating, together with a surface hardening in the course of investigations performed on austenitic steels and welding seams, respectively, accelerates the transition from $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$. Even polishing of steel can cause an increased formation of σ . This was proved by observations of microstructure and by the fact, that after effecting a notch an increase of the σ phase was found in the vicinity of the notch (with a width of 0,2 mm). Several samples of a welding seam with the composition 0,12% C, 0,22% Si, 1,2% Mn, 25,5% Cr, 18,9 % Ni, were extended by 30% after welding and were partly notched

Card 1/2

On the Methods of the Production of Impact Specimens of
Austenite Steel and of Welding Seams for the Investigation of
the Transition $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$

32-2-32/60

previous to isothermal heating, and partly afterwards. The subsequent impact bending tests showed, that in the first case an increase of the σ - phase occurred, at the same time showing a lower flexure strength (by 20%) than the samples, which were notched after ageing. From this it results, that in investigations of the influence of the $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$ transition on the flexure strength the notching of the samples must be performed after the isothermal heating at temperatures of the σ -phase formation. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton, AN
Ukrainian SSR (Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye. O. Patona
Akademii nauk USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Steel-Phase studies 2. Austenitic steel-Test methods

Card 2/2

BLITSHEYN, Aleksandr Zinov'yevich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS, A.Ye.,
red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY,
V.V., red.; MAYEVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.

[Electric plug and stud welding] Svarka elektrozaklepkami,
privarka shpilek i shtiftov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Electric welding) (Rivets and riveting)

ZARUBA, Igor' Ivanovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.;
KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.,
red.; DUDKO, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; MAYEVSKIY, V.V.,
red.

[Automatic and semiautomatic welding of sheet steel] Avtomati-
cheskaia i poluavtomaticheskaja svarka tonkolistovoi stali.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959.
62 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Sheet steel--Welding) (Electric welding)

ASNIS, Arkadiy Yefimovich; LATASH, Yuriy Vadimovich; MEDOVAR, B.I.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; KASIMIROV,
A.A., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.

[Cast iron welding] Svarka chuguna. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 62 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Cast iron--Welding)

MEDOVAR, B. I.

TARKHOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; RAKHMANOV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich;
PATON, B. Ye., otv. red.; ASHIS, A. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.
vypuska; KAZIMIROV, A. A., red.; MEDOVAR, B. I., red.; POD-
GAYETSKIY, V. V., red.; MAYEVSKIY, V. V., red.

[Electrodes for arc welding and hard facing] Elektrody dlia
dugovoi svarki i naplavki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1959. 63 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

KASATKIN, Boris Sergeyevich; MANDEL'BERG, Simon L'vovich; ASHIS, A.Ye.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; KAZIMIROV,
A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.;
MAYEVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.izd-va

[Electric arc welding of low-alloy steels] Elektrodugovaia svarka
nizkolegirovannykh stalei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashi-
nostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 68 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Steel alloys--Welding)

RABKIN, Daniil Markovich; GUREVICH, Samuil Markovich; BUGRIY, Filipp
Semenovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASHIS, kand.tekhn.nauk.
red.vypuska; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.;
PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.; SERDYUK, V.K., inzh., red.

[Nonferrous metal welding] Svarka tavetnykh metallov. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 69 p.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Nonferrous metals--Welding)

~~MEDOVAR~~ Boris Izrailovich; PATON, B.Ye., akademik, otv.red.; ASHIS,
A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.;
MAYEVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.

[Electric arc welding under flux] Avtomaticheskaya elektro-
dugovaya svarka pod fluxom. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 73 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. AN USSR (for Paton).
(Electric welding)

STERENBOGEN, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.; MANDEL'BERG, S.L., inzh., red.vypuska; SERDYUK, V.K., inzh., red.

[Electric slag welding] Elektroshlakovaya svarka. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 81 p.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Electric welding)

FRUMIN, Isidor Il'ich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., kand.
tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; ASHIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A.,
red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; MAYEVSKIY, V.V., red.

[Automatic built-up welding under flux] Avtomaticheskaya naplavka
pod flusom. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostr.lit-ry,
1959. 109 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Electric welding) (Hard facing)

ME DOVAR, B. I.

25(1), 12(5)

ISSUE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

007/2059

Abstracts from 2000. Ductile metallurgy

Geophysical modeling v. earth's crustal dynamics: a critical review (Not
Cracks in walls, bridges, and castings) Moscow, Ltd. no. 1979. 103 p.
\$7.00 copies printed.

M. I. E. Spolin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of
Publishing House: V. A. Fomin; Trans. Ed.: N. V. Spolin.

Abstracts: This book is intended for metallurgists and welding engineers.

Contents: This is a collection of scientific papers dealing with the formation
of hot cracks in forgings, castings, and welded products. Some papers are con-
cerned mainly with the nature or mechanism of the phenomenon; others examine
the effect of factors such as the welding procedure. Sufficient evidence is
presented to identify some of the causes of hot cracks. Various means of
investigating and preventing the phenomenon are described. A number of re-
ferences, both Soviet and non-Soviet, accompany the papers. For-
mation of hot cracks in steel castings

39

Abstract: This is a collection of scientific papers dealing with the formation
of hot cracks in forgings, castings, and welded products. Some papers are con-
cerned mainly with the nature or mechanism of the phenomenon; others examine
the effect of factors such as the welding procedure. Sufficient evidence is
presented to identify some of the causes of hot cracks. Various means of
investigating and preventing the phenomenon are described. A number of re-
ferences, both Soviet and non-Soviet, accompany the papers. For-
mation of hot cracks in steel castings

51

Abstract: This is a collection of scientific papers dealing with the formation
of hot cracks in forgings, castings, and welded products. Some papers are con-
cerned mainly with the nature or mechanism of the phenomenon; others examine
the effect of factors such as the welding procedure. Sufficient evidence is
presented to identify some of the causes of hot cracks. Various means of
investigating and preventing the phenomenon are described. A number of re-
ferences, both Soviet and non-Soviet, accompany the papers. For-
mation of hot cracks in steel castings

60

Abstract: This is a collection of scientific papers dealing with the formation
of hot cracks in forgings, castings, and welded products. Some papers are con-
cerned mainly with the nature or mechanism of the phenomenon; others examine
the effect of factors such as the welding procedure. Sufficient evidence is
presented to identify some of the causes of hot cracks. Various means of
investigating and preventing the phenomenon are described. A number of re-
ferences, both Soviet and non-Soviet, accompany the papers. For-
mation of hot cracks in steel castings

98

Abstract: This is a collection of scientific papers dealing with the formation
of hot cracks in forgings, castings, and welded products. Some papers are con-
cerned mainly with the nature or mechanism of the phenomenon; others examine
the effect of factors such as the welding procedure. Sufficient evidence is
presented to identify some of the causes of hot cracks. Various means of
investigating and preventing the phenomenon are described. A number of re-
ferences, both Soviet and non-Soviet, accompany the papers. For-
mation of hot cracks in steel castings

30V/3421

MOTIVATION TO EXPLOITATION

25(12)

Наданийся наші УДН, Київ, Інститут електроенергії імені академіка Я.О. Петрова
Відкриття нових способів еврики в проблематиці: впр. 2 (Introduction of
New Solving Methods in Industry; Collection of Articles, No. 2) Київ, Дос.
Ізд-во Ін-ту. Літ-ри Української СМ, 1959. 194 с. Ілюстрації вкриті.
1,000 екземплярів відбито.

Ed.: V. Garkusha; Tech. Ed.: S. Matusevich.

Moreover, this book is intended for workers in the rolling industry.

NOTE: The book contains a discussion of welding techniques and problems by a group of scientists in the USSR. Much attention is given to problems in the application of new methods of mechanized welding and electro-slag welding. The book also contains a good collection of articles under the same title prepared and published by the Institut elektrometallurgii imeni I. V. Pashina (Institute of Electrometallurgy named after I. V. Pashin). The preface is written by A. P. Paton, Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Winner of the Lenin Prize. There are no references.

[illegible]

Makarov, Dmitri. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], A. E. Shumilov Institute; Institute elektrovotnoy i m. P. Kona (Electric Welding Institute) (Leningrad), and I. N. Gornalimova (Head of Welding Department) Podolskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (encl. 5). Oxy-acetylene (Podolskiy Mashinostroyeniye Plant encl. 6). Electro-soldering (Podolskiy Mashinostroyeniye Plant encl. 7). Electro-welding of large flanges of 100-180 mm diameter (encl. 8).

Quravich, B. N. (Candidate of Technical Sciences), V. P. Kochubevskiy—
Technologist; G. D. Zagrebnyuk (Engineer; Institut Elektromekhaniki
Imeni Ye. O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute Imeni Ye. O. Patona), P. S. Slonovskiy
(Head of Welding Office), and V. P. Zhurav (Technologist of a
welding shop). Electroslag Automatic Arc Welding of Medium and Large
Thicknesses of Titanium

[illegible]

Lebedev, B. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences), d. L. Mendel'ev
 Inst. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Institut elektrovoy i
 (Electric Welding Institute Lenin Y. O. Paton)
 Z. O. Antonov
 (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Ukrainsky nauchno-
 issledovatskiy tsentr (Ukrainian Scientific and Technological
 Institute of Pipes) and B. P. Kharin (Rolling Plant), Kiev
 (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Nauchno-issledovatskiy
 tsentr (Scientific Center of Large-diameter Oil and Gas Pipes
 Institute of Large-diameter Pipes)
 (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Institut elektrovoy i
 (Electric Welding Institute Lenin Y. O. Paton)
 Z. A. Zakh. [Chief
 Engineer; Steamboiler-constructing treat (Steam and Steamboiler Treat)], and
 V. A. Nizhnyy [Chief of the Department of Gas Pipelines construction;
 Chief Engineer; Steamboiler-constructing treat (Steam and Steamboiler Treat)], and
 (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Nauchno-issledovatskiy tsentr (Scientific Center of Large-diameter Oil and Gas Pipes
 Institute of Large-diameter Pipes)

[illegible]

PATON, B.Ye., akademik, doktor tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premii;
VOLOSHKEVICH, G.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premii;
OSTROVSKAYA, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUDKO, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
POKHODNYA, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; STERENBOGEN, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N., inzh.; ZHEMCHUZHNIKOV, G.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk; ROZENBERG, O.O., inzh.; SEVBO, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVIKOV,
I.V., inzh.; MEDOVAR, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DIDKOVSKIY, V.P., inzh.;
RABKIN, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYAGUN-BELOUS, G.S., inzh.; ZARUBA,
I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GREBEL'NIK, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk.
red.; TYNIAIYY, G.D., red.

[Electric slag welding] Elektroshlakovaya svarka. Izd.2., ispr. 1
dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959.
409 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. AN USSR (for Paton).
(Electric welding)

MEDOVAR, B.I.

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION 807/3559

Armediya nach USSR. Institut metallurgii. Nauchnyy sovet po problemam zharnykh splavov

Izvestiya po zharnykh splavam, t. 5 (Investigations of Heat-Resistant Alloys, Vol. 5) Moscow, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1959. 123 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Elisov; Tech. Ed.: I.P. Rus'ala; Editorial Board: I.P. Barulin, Academician, O.V. Kuryumov, Academician, N.Y. Agayev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences (Resp. Ed.), I.A. Qing, I.M. Pavlov, and I.P. Zalin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgical engineers, research workers in metallurgy, and may also be of interest to students of advanced courses in metallurgy.

CONTENTS: This book, consisting of a number of papers, deals with the properties of heat-resistant metals and alloys. Each of the papers is devoted to the study of the factors which affect the properties and behavior of metals. The effects of various elements such as Cr, Mo, and V on the heat-resisting properties of various alloys are studied. Deformability and workability of certain metals as related to the thermal conditions are the object of one paper. The problems of hydrogen embrittlement, diffusion and the deposition of ceramic coatings on metal surfaces by means of electrochromatography are examined. One paper describes the apparatus and methods used for growing monocrystals of metals. Iron-base alloys are critically examined and evaluated. Results are given of studies of interatomic bonds and the behavior of atoms in metal. Tests of turbine and compressor blades are described. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

Baritshchik, M.N., and K.Y. Popov. Study of Certain Problems of the Temperature Dependence of the Plasticity of Steel From the Viewpoint of the Dislocation Theory	130
Gruzin, P.I., L.V. Pavlov, A.D. Tsykurnik (revised), and G.B. Fedorov. Self-Diffusion in Chromium and Molybdenum	135
Pedukhov-Larkov, G.P., M.P. Shchegolev, R.S. Kaplan, B.I. Borbo, and L.S. Kartobko. Investigation of the Properties of an Fe-75% Steel	160
Pedukhov-Larkov, G.P., P.I. Babitskiy, and M.I. Solonovskiy. Cast Austenitic Steels for Service at Temperatures of 600-700°C	166
Tsypulina, Y.Z., M.A. Platonov, A.N. Rykoshnikov, A.I. Mokshov, S.B. Kholodnykh, A.S. Loboda, B.I. Barchenko, V.I. Gritchenko, and M.A. Minakov. Heat-Resistant Alloy for Automotive and Stationary Gas Turbines	175
Mukha, R.S. The Effect of Elements of Groups IV to VIII of the Periodic Table on the Properties of Phase 5141	179
Kutkovskiy, S.I. The Effect of Hardness and Grain Size on the Thermal Fatigue of Heat-Resistant Steel	187
Portnov, K.I., and G.Y. Sazonov. Study of Boride-Base Materials	192
Arthurs, P.M. Study of Phase Composition of the Diffusion Layer	199
Agayev, B.A. On the Theory of Recovery and Complex Alloying of Steels	203
Rebinder, Yu.A., K.O. Gritchenko, Y.Ia. Bilik, G.P. Kochegarov, M.Y. Astipov, I.V. Gritchenko, and A.Ia. Ioffe. Stability of Heat-Resisting Alloys	210
Mokhov, B.I., and A.N. Safonov. Metallurgical Problems in Electroslag Remelting of Heat-Resisting Austenitic Steels and Nickel-Chromium-Base Alloys	220
Paton B.I., B.I. Gudovskiy and Yu.V. Vlasov. Improvement of Quality and Serviceability of Alloyed Steels and Alloys by Means of Electroslag Remelting in Water-Cooled Metal Molds	228
Lysinskiy, B.E. The Effect of Small Amounts of Addition Agents on the Property of Nickel-Base Alloys	234
Gritchenko, D.M., and A.M. Gritchenko. The Formation and Dissociation of Niobium Iodides	240
Pavlov, I.M. Forming of Hard-to-Form Alloys	245
Barchenko, M.V., and A.N. Dantichenko. Specific Deformation Work [per Unit of Volume] of Certain Alloys	255
Kozlov, A.I., and A.M. Sazonov. Mechanical Properties of Deformed Chromium	260
Koruyev, M.I., I.O. Stugrov, S.B. Porizov, and Ye.I. Razubayev. Thermomechanical Regime of Forming High-Melting Molybdenum-Base and Chromium-Base Alloys	269

25 (1)
18 (7)

SOV/135-59-4-4/18

AUTHORS: Medovar, B. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Malevskiy, Yu. B., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: The Effect of the Chemical Composition of "25-20" Type
Austenite Weld Metal on the $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$ Transformation
(Vliyaniye khimicheskogo sostava metalla austenitnogo
shva tipa 25-20 na prevrashcheniye $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 4, pp 12 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is known /Ref. 1-6/, the embrittlement of austenitic
"25-20" (25% chrome, 20% nickel) heat resistant and stain-
less steel welds working in 650 - 900°C is caused by the
transformation $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$, the sigma formation. The purpose of
the described investigation was to find the effect of
manganese, carbon and chrome (which do not increase the
known proneness of this type steel to hot cracks), of
molybdenum and tungsten (on the effect of which the
authors know no data in Soviet or foreign literature),
nickel, copper, carbon and nitrogen on sigma formation.

Card 1/3

SOV/135-59-4-4/18

The Effect of the Chemical Composition of "25-20"-Type Austenite Weld Metal on the $\gamma \rightarrow \sigma$ Transformation

An investigation was made of machine-welded seams on 12 mm ~~Kh23N18~~ steel sheet of EI417 steel (Table 1). The following was stated: manganese (up to 4%) does not increase sigma formation significantly; molybdenum, tungsten and copper increased sigma formation drastically; reduction of the content in the weld metal from 22-25% to 20-21% at 15-25% content of nickel drastically increased resistance to embrittlement at high temperatures; nitrogen prevented intense sigma formation, which is evidently due to the binding of a part of the chrome into nitride. The new welding wire "2Kh25N15G7" increased the resistance of welds to the formation of crystallization cracks and at the same time made the weld metal satisfactorily resistant to sigma formation. This wire is recommended for extensive practical application. Its chemical composition is as follows: 0.20-0.26% C; 6-8% Mn; 22-25% Cr; 16-18% Ni; not over 0.3% Si; not over 0.02% S and 0.035% P. There are 5 tables, 1 set of graphs, 6 sets of macro-photographs and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet

Card 2/3

SOV/135-59-4-4/18

The Effect of the Chemical Composition of "25-20"-Type Austenite Weld
Metal on the $\gamma \rightarrow \delta$ Transformation

and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN SSSR
(Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton, AS USSR)

Card 3/3

18(5,7)

AUTHOR:

Malevskiy, Yu. P., Medover, P. I.

SOV/125-59-7-6/19

TITLE:

The Effect of Cold Work on the Transformation of the Gamma-Phase into the Sigma-Phase in Austenitic Steel Welds

PERIODICAL:

Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 7, pp 40-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is a well known fact that the cold work exercised on rolled or forged austenitic steels furthers formation of the sigma-phase. The present article gives some information about the nature of the cold work effect on the formation of the sigma-phase. During research butt-welded steel bars 12 mm thick were used as test-pieces. Before they received an isothermal heating, they were subjected to compaction and to subsequent extension of 5, 10, 20 and 30%. The grade of brittleness of the welds has been determined on the basis of the viscosity changes observed after a more or less long process of ageing. The ageing process took place at the temperature of 800° C and lasted up to 1000 hours. The analysis of sediments secreted

Card 1/3